TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1904. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month ..... 50 50 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ...... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the just in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Readers of THE SUN leaving the city can have the Dally and Sunday editions mailed to their addresses (which hay be changed when necessary) for 70 rents a month. Order through your newsdealer OF THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

#### What Lincoln Did Not Say. From the Limbo of Roorbacks wink and wake

The Forged Quotation and the Same Old Fake. The leading editorial, "What LINCOLN Said," in the Hon. JOHN ROLL MCLEAN'S Cincinnati Enquirer, leads thus:

"There has been a revival in the newspapers of what ABRAHAM LINCOLN declared, a short time before his death, to be one of the dangers of the times ahead of him. ' I see in the near future,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its right by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxious for the safety of the country than ever before, even in the midst of war."

This was duly "exposed" in 1898 and 1900. It has so burlesque a face, its talk about "corporations" and the "money power" is so grotesquely premature, that its author must have had an unholy joy in making it. "In the midst of war" is another bewraying phrase, as if Mr. LINCOLN had long survived the war. He died before JOE JOHNSTON had surrendered. Of course, NICOLAY and HAY know nothing of such a letter. It is the cheapest sort of a forgery, but it will be solemnly used again by the Democratic thinkers.

Why don't the fake foundries turn out something new? For example:

" I view with alarm the great aggregations of capital called trusts."-GEORGE WASHINGTON. " Imperialism and the departure of Jeffersonian simplicity are the twin dangers of American civi

" If any man refuses to haul down the American flag, boot him down "-J. A. DIT.

Why must the campaign fake be the same old fake?

## Who Is Responsible for War?

All the news recently obtainable from Russia through private letters, conveyed by hand beyond the frontier and posted on foreign soil, confirms the assertion made in the Quarterly Review by a writer evidently well informed, that the present contest in the Far East should not be imputed to any deliberate design on the part of the Czar, but properly should be described as a Grand Ducal war.

NICHOLAS II. was depicted in the Quarterly-and, as we have said, all the evidence since forthcoming attests the truth of the picture-as a well meaning, impressionable person, without any own, who for some time has placed and who still places absolute confidence in a cabal of corrupt officials, who saw in a conflict with Japan the means of expanding vastly opportunities of embezzlement, and who are backed by some of the Grand Dukes, including conspicuously the Grand Duke ALEXANDER MIRHAILOVITCH, Minister of Commerce. This cabal was interested, we are told, in the lumber concession on the south bank of the Yalu River, the exploitation of which was the pretext for sending a large number of soldiers, ostensibly to be employed as woodcutters, into Corean territory; an act which gave the final provocation to Japan. To the same cabal is ascribed the original appointment of Admiral ALEXIEFF as Viceroy in the Far East, and his retention in office after the demonstration of his incapacity to turn Russia's naval power to good account. To this camerilla is also attributed the rejection of Gen. KUROPATKIN'S original plan of campaign, which involved an early evacuation of Port Arthur and Dalny, and the concentration of Russia's military force

It was certainly the Grand Duke ALEX-ANDER MIKHAILOVITCH, represented as the principal figurehead of the junta, who in his capacity of Minister of Commerce and without the knowledge of the Russian Foreign Office, or for that matter of the Admiralty, ordered the vessels of the volunteer fleet, the St. Petersburg and the Smolensk, to pass the Dardanelles in the guise of merchantmen, and subsequently to assume in the Red Sea the character of warships, for the purpose of searching and, at the option of their commanders, seizing the vessels of neutral Powers. It is well known that the capture of the steamer Malacca brought England to the verge of war with Russia.

It is, lastly, to the same cabal, whose hold upon the Czar seems not yet to have been shaken by the reverses of the Russian arms, that the seemingly persistent resolve to despatch the Baltic fleet to the Far East and thus condemn it to a doom apparently inevitable is ascribed. The aim is to protract the war under all circumstances, in order to avoid an acknowledgment of decisive defeat, which would mean not only the downfall of the men who at present are the real rulers of Russia, but perhaps the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty. What might save the dynasty, however, in the case of an uprising, caused by the disgust and indignation of the educated class and promoted by many army officers, would be the fact that one or two of the Grand Dukes are known to be patriotic and clear-sighted men, personally hostile to the cabal in power, and convinced that something must be done to reform the methods of govern-

ment and to regenerate the empire. Whit we are, or at all events were

before the birth of a Czarowitz, not unlikely to witness, should the war be prolonged in the face of successive disasters, s not a popular, but a palace, revolution, similar in origin and intent to the movements which led to the assassination of PETER III. and subsequently of his son PAUL, and which brought CATH-ERINE II. and ALEXANDER I. to the throne. To what extent the advent of a male heir may weaken the cabal by strengthening the influence of the child's mother, who is said to enjoy the confidence of the patriotic party, is as yet doubtful. That the event is viewed with exasperation, if not dismay, in certain quarters, may be inferred from the fact that a report of the heir's spuriousness is al-

ready circulated A test would come if the loss of Port Arthur should be followed by a calamitous rout of KUROPATRIN'S army. The anger of all educated Russians, except those whom self-interest prompts to serve the power behind the throne, might then vent itself on the cabal, including those Grand Dukes who have evinced a willingness to betray the interests of the country and the dynasty.

A Mistaken Feeling at the South. We print to-day a letter from a very intelligent citizen of Louisiana on the negro problem in the South. As he says, that question is not a matter of race or color except so far as they are indicative of moral characteristics. The color of the negro, Mr. EDMONDS explains, "is taken as a certain sign of the failings" which distinguish his race generally. These failings as recited by Mr. ED-MONDS are the negro's incapacity for self-government his deficiency in moral stamina and civic purity and personal honesty "save for policy's sake." Uniform experience, however, he says further, has demonstrated that "when the negro is not excited by appeal to his political or personal passions, he has a sort of loyalty to his employers," and with judicious encouragement and supervision becomes "a very good farmer of the small land-holding variety," "a good workman" and "capable of considerable intelligent industrial educa-Of these facts regarding the negro and

his temperament, Mr. EDMONDS assumes that the people of the Northern States are ignorant, and, accordingly, are disposed to unfair criticism of the South because of its course in eliminating the great evil and danger of negro interference in its political control. This ignorance is not by any means so general at the North as our Louisiana correspondent imagines. It is true that here negroes are so small a fraction of the citizenship and electorate that political

dangers so reasonably feared from their political activity at the South have no possible existence. In no Northern State or community are negroes numerous enough relatively to constitute any such danger, or any danger politically. In the Southern States, however, where nearly nine-tenths of the negroes are concentrated, they are so many as to be a positive political menace. In the "black belt," for example, or in the district along both banks of the lower Mississippi, they constitute five-eighths of the population, and in one county of Mississippi there are more than fifteen negroes to a white inhabitant. Generally in the South they are about one-third of the population. In ftv-five countles they constitute at least three-quarters of the population.

These are facts known to all intelligent people of the Northern States, and they and many other impressive and suggestive statistics have just been published in an elaborate study of the negro population of the United States by the Federal Census Bureau. Intelligent cit izens of the Northern States, to whichever political party they belong, have not been surprised that Southern States have taken heroic measures to prevent the negro domination which in so many districts would be involved in leaving all negroes free to exercise the franchise. That nothing else could have been expected from the whites is understood and admitted at the North.

## The Whole Country Becoming Urban.

According to an estimate lately made by the Census Bureau, of the total population of about eighty millions of the continental United States in 1903, nearly twenty-six millions were in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over. Of these cities, 438 in number, 163 enlarged their limits by the annexation of outlying territory between 1900 and 1903, the annexed area aggregating toward four hundred thousand acres.

Meanwhile the practical suburban areas have been increasing much more greatly in extent and in population. For example, the territory directly suburban to New York may now be said to include the counties of Westchester, Dutchess, Putnam and Orange of this State, all of the western end of Long Island as far down as Islip, the New Jersey counties of Essex, Hudson and Bergen and a large part of Fairfield and New Haven counties in Connecticut, containing a population, all told, of more than five millions. This practical extension of the urban or suburban area includes all the territory brought into frequent and rapid communication with the central town, so that residence in it and business association with the town are compatible. Moreover, electric trolleys-and, in the case of New York, the building of subways and tunnels and more and great bridges-are steadily extending this suburban area and bringing into practical connection with it large districts

heretofore distinctly rural and remote. That is, the electric railroad is working radical social and economical changes. The facts of this development, an incident of the last ten or fifteen years only. are related in the Yale Review and are

of lively interest. It was not until 1888 that the first commercially successful electric railroads were built. The application of electricity as a motive power for street cars had been tried before, but had not yet been successful. Beginning with three lines constructed in that year, in Richmond, in Washington and in Allegheny, our present great system of

with marvellous rapidity. Here are some of the results as described :

" A passenger may now ride on electric line from Cleveland to Detroit. He is required to make only two transfers, one of which is at the Toledo union interurban station. Columbus and Indian apolls were recently connected. Chicago will soon be linked with Cleveland by a trolley line. Cleve land, Columbus, Toledo and Cincinnati will all be connected by the electric road in the near future A company has been formed to complete the line between New York city and Philadelphia. Massachusetts is covered by a network of trolley lines."

These electric roads extend far out into regions where life was formerly distinctively rural. In one sense they are competitors of the steam railroads, in another they are potent factors in increasing the business of those railroads by acting as "feeders" for them. They tap rich farming lands not readily accessible from steam roads." Moreover, the electric roads attain a high rate of speed and bring in easy communication with the central city an area of country of wide extent. Between Cleveland and Toledo the speed, outside of city limits, is from thirty-five miles to forty miles an hour, and in some cases this speed is far increased. The rate of fare, also, is low, averaging on the chief lines from one and a quarter to one and a half cents a mile only.

The transformation in social and economic conditions effected by the new method and system of transit is the most important of the results. All the territory within fifty miles of an urban centre may now be called suburban. The inhabitants of this area may all be patrons of the dealers in the central town. The country store suffers accordingly in competition with the great department store of the town. The whole country is becoming urban in character. The simple and unsophisticated "hayseed" is passing away. The influence of the town, social and political, is extending. The daily paper of the metropolitan centre is as regular a visitor to the country home as to the nearest resident of the town. The weekly country paper, once so important as a political power, is declining into insignificance. The tone of the town is becoming the tone of the country. Meantime the telephone and the rural mail delivery are working to the same

Rusticity is passing away and the whole people are becoming urban.

### Champ Clark Vindicates the Constitution.

The Hon. R. R. PERRY, editor of our Kentucky contemporary, the Winchester Sun-Sentinel, is sure of earthly immortality. His name will be doubleleaded on History's pages. He is the man whose throat a great Constitutional lawyer, statesman and orator, the Hon. CHAMP CLARK, the PITT of Pike county, Mo., offered to cut from ear to ear. When Mr. CLARK issues proposals for a job, he undertakes to do it thoroughly. It is none of our business and Mr. PERRY's throat is his own; but we can't help thinking that he made a mistake in declining Mr. CLARK's hospitable offer. When a tried and true defender of the Constitution and the laws seeks to vindicate them sharply and severely, must not all admirers of the Constitution and the laws have a certain regret to see his efforts thwarted?

Mr. PERRY is a Republican, and he took a narrow-minded pleasure in refusing Mr. CLARK'S wide-open proposition. The two men we e born in the Kentucky county. They may have been comrades ever since they were boys. Yet Mr. PERRY would accept no honors from his countyman.

It will be remembered that Mr. CLARK and the Hon. CHARLES BEARY LANDIS, a Republican M. C. from Delphi, Ind., had a debate at the New Albany Chautauqua grounds opposite Louisville, Aug. 13. Mr. PERRY had a seat in front. Mr. CLARK made a peaceful introductory speech. The Delphian LANDIS was just beginning to express his joy at speaking to an audience of Kentuckians and Indianans when somebody yelled "Where is TAYLOR?"-that former Governor of Kentucky who took refuge in Indiana from the Goebelite Constitutionalists. Mr. LANDIS replied that TAYLOR would stay in Indiana till he was sure of a fair trial at home.

This wanton attack stimulated the intellectuals of Mr. CLARK. He responded with these calm and Constitutional words:

" Mr. LANDIS has lugged in BULL TAYLOR-GOV ernor WILLIAM S. TAYLOR-GOD save the mark! TAYLOR is guilty and I want to see him brought back to Kentucky and hung, and I'll attend the banging."

If TAYLOR had any regard for the Constitution or CHAMP's holiest feelings, he would go back and be hanged cheerfully. He seems to be a mean-spirited person; yet he had sympathizers in the audience. Applause and hissing followed Mr. CLARK's tribute to BILL TAY-LOB. This is Mr. PERRY'S account of what followed:

"The audience comprised about 5,000 people including many women and children. I had neither hissed nor said anything up to that time. Mr. CLARE, pointing his finger in the direction where I sat, about twenty-five feet from where he was standing, said: 'You advocate murder.' I said: ' That statement is false.' Mr. CLARE said: ' You say that outside of the tent and I'll cut your throat from ear to ear."

Though the women and children were not voters, Mr. CLARK didn't grudge them the opportunity of seeing the Constitution and the laws defended at the edge of the knife. But PERRY was deaf to the call of chivalry. We continue to quote from his narrative:

"There was great confusion and angry demon strations were made toward me by several persons in my immediate vicinity. I rose to my feet to protect myself as best I could. One man claimed I had a knife-a big knife. It was nothing more than a lead pencil with which I had been taking notes. I was not armed in any way. Quiet was restored by the officers. I then demanded that I be searched, which was done, and no weapon of any kind was found. About five minutes afterward I left the grounds. Numbers of people followed me out, treated me with great kindness and expressed regret for what had occurred. Others were less prudent and wanted me to remain and give Mr. CLARE an opportunity to attempt to carry out his threat, pledging me that in case he did they would protect me. I had no desire to hurt Mr CLARE and was averse to having my own throat cut, and it was for that reason I left the ground interurban electric roads has grown up I bear Mr. CLARE so III will, believing that he speke

under an intense strain and that he was unduly THE SOUTH AND ITS GREAT excited, but his remarks were certainly injudicio and will do his cause no good with the people who

A lead pencil may be a deadly weapon in the hand of a determined man. sides, if PERRY had no knife, how did he sharpen his pencil? His inexplicable aversion to having his throat cut will cause hilarity or contempt in Pike county. What he says about Mr. CLARK's "strain" is true enough. The "strain" of carrying the Constitution and the laws is necessarily tremendous. But there was no excitement. Mr. CLARK would have cut Mr. PERRY's throat in a calm and Constitutional way. His remarks were not "injudicious," but earnest and grave. Vermont and Maine long to hear his clarion voice, pleading for the Constitution and the laws. He will fight for these to the last drop of Mr. PERRY's blood.

### Noiseless Paper Money.

Art, literature and the drama, no less than the money changers, have an interest in the efforts of the Government Bureau of Engraving to produce bank and national notes and gold and silver certificates unstarched, noiseless and limp. Under the system now in use it is said to take sixty days to print a bank note. If the present experiments result successfully, ninety-six hours will suffice to prepare the finished product for the consumer's hand and pocket.

But it will not be the money for which generations of Americans have learned to look. The paper will not be crisp. When the bills are crumpled in the hand they will crumple up modestly and noiselessly. Even in the days of their infancy they will not give forth a sound as of a hickory fire, as do the highly starched rectangular tokens of value with which we are familiar. What will the stage and the novelist do when the 'crisp new bill" is no longer available?

"He drew from his pocket a crisp new banknote." The heroes of a thousand tales have had their clothing lined with crisp banknotes." The returning prodigal, the hero of the melodrama, arriving in the nick of time to save the old homestead from the just-about-to-triumph villain for uncounted stage generations has bid the old place in and paid for it in money that made a noise like the explosion of hundreds of torpedoes. What would be the effect upon the devourers of novels of contemporary high life if the hero, the heroine, the adventuress, her accomplice, and all the other characters, dealt only in noiseless money? Would the galleries give a hand to the lover if his wealth was silent and limp? "Money talks." and the money that talks loudest is the money for the stage and the pages of literature.

If noiseless paper money is produced, the next step will be clinkless coin.

Ah, BRYAN, BRYAN, wherefore art thou BRYAN? In his Commoner he says that Judge PARKER'S "utterances on imperialism, however, make it certain that with him in the Executive chair Philippine independence will soon be an established fact." Will Brer BRYAN take the trouble to hear

and perpend a little? 1. There is nothing "certain" in Judge PARKER'S vague declaration about the Philippines: "The accident of war brought the Philippine

into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us; but these responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islands as rapidly as possible for selfgovernment and giving them the assurance that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared

"Self-government" is not "independence, whatever the Mugwump commentators say; and probably the Filipinos will be "reasonably prepared" for either by the Day after 2. Judge PARKER as President can't

knock out the Supreme Court, out Philippine legislation out of the statute book or do anything but execute the law as it stands. Mr. BRYAN seems to think that Judge PAR-KER is going to be elected Congress. At least one branch of Congress will not be Parkerian. Is Brer Bayan so dense as he seems in

this matter? Or is he trying to "queer Judge?

Without charge and as a deed of charity, we reproduce from the personal advertisement column of a contemporary this pathetic appeal for sailing directions: "ACQUAINTANCE desired of influential party with State Executive; confidential. Address

The same is not the less clamant because it happens to be sandwiched in between the card of an accomplished young lady of the highest respectability, temporarily embarrassed financially, and the bulletin of a sensible, generous American gentleman who wants to meet an attractive young

woman. But why does not "Favor" walk boldly in person up to the counter?

# BILL AND THE JUG.

Authentic Version of a Very Noble Ballad of Boltz.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What Mr. Stoutenburgh's motives may be in denying Mr. Boltz's authorship of the famous "Bill and the Jug." I am unable to guess. His own words show the falsity of his claims. His garbled version plainly indicates this. As he says himself, the lines "hobble along on crutches." Neither Mr. Boltz nor Mr Kraft could have written it. "Mr. Stoutenburgh claims to have written one or two trifles himself."
and this must surely be counted among them. The
rambling inconsequence of the lines shows that Mr. Stoutenburgh can never even have heard Mr. Boltz's actual poem. In order to prevent any further discussion on the matter, I give herewith the correct version of the beautiful lyric: "There's not much left in the jug. Bill.

ly a drop or two; But here's to your ugly mug, Bill, I'll drain it off to you Although you're no big bug. Bill, This much at least is true: You've stuck to me through work and spree, and you're true blue clear through.

Do you remember the day, Bill, The day we bought this rye? It was just last week; and say, Bill. e've nearly drained it dr We've put the liquor away, Bill, No need to ask me why There's reason enough why such good stuff Should go, and not half try.

"To think of it makes me sad, Bill. And I take in hand my pen
To write of the times we've had. Bill, That we'll never have again: But of this much I'm glad, B II, We've worked and fought like men. Well, say no more, those days are e'er,

Hold out your glass, say when."

Can Mr. Stoutenburgh's lines hold up their head when confronted with this? Can he persist further in his career of falsification? Let us hear no more from him. The lines bear the unmistakable marks of Boltz, Sylvester Rochedale Boltz of New Rochelle. of Bolts, system and the self, to vindicate me from the reproaches of the slanderer. I leave it to him to answer the question rahip of the famous poem, and I feel

PROBLEM.

The Southern Case Presented by a Die

tinguished Citizen of Louisians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May one suggest that the common error into which fall those concerned in the discussion of the negro problem and its political bearing is hat age-weary habit of careless mortals to lose sight of the "thing signified" through the glaring openness of the "sign"?

For "black skin," read "ignorance," or "vice," or "filth," or a horrible combination of all. Do this, and the people of the South and the people of New England are at one Do this, and the Republicanism of California and the Democracy of Florida may stand side by side.

The people of the East and West do not know the negro; and they believe the people of the South are striving to deprive him of the suffrage, and have through many year debarred him from all social recognition simply because his skin is black. The people of the South, knowing the negro so long, have completely identified his failings with his color, and by them the color is taken as certain sign of the failings. Now, those who know the negro, those who

have been thrown into daily and hourly contact with him, are assured that, with exceptions which do not disprove the rule he negro is incapable of self-government ndividually or in mass. They know that the negro has no moral stamina, no reverence fo is beyond his comprehension; that persona onesty is never followed save for policy' sake: that the only sentiment for the law

Along with this knowledge that has comto the Southern white man has come the additional saving information that where the negro is not excited by appeals to his political or personal passions he has a sort of loyalty to his employers; that when encouraged he becomes a very good farmer of the small land-holding variety; that with supervision ne is a good workman, and is capable of considerable intelligent industrial education.

These truths have been known to those amiliar with the negro since Solomon linked the leopard with the Ethiopian in a famous saving, since the Congo aborigines wer slaves to the kings in Egypt, since the "children of the sun" drew water and chopped wood for the Chaldeans by the Euphrates. When these truths are evident to Massa

chusetts, Massachusetts will see that at bottom the educational qualification in Louisian and in Mississippi serves the same purpose to shut from the polls ignorance and vice. the new immigrants, and it may be over come in a generation or two. In Louis-iana the ignorance is of a sort that all the generations from now to doomsday will never overcome, for it is founded on and has ts genesis in an utter absence of moral sense. t can be eradicated by no superficial knowl dge of books and letters.

Two thousand years ago the barbarians of northern Europe and the barbarians of Africa stood in equal proximity to the civilization of

northern Europe and the parbarians of Africaston in equal proximity to the civilization of the day. Both were frequent passers beneath the Roman yoke. The northern European has come some distance since that time. The African has stood still.

This for the common understanding to be obtained. The viewpoint may be appreciated when one adds that it is from one whose father came to Mississippi from Ohio, via Sherman's march from Savannah to the sea.

The Republican party, by every utterance which seeks to place it on record as favoring the reassertion of negro rule, and that means vice rule, ignorance rule in the South, adds one more brace to the "Solid South," keeps untold restive honest men in the ranks of the Southern Democracy, and renders futile for years to come the labors of those who have striven since 1891 to build up a decent Republican party south of Mason and Dixon's line. Absolutely the one thing which holds unanimity of political expression in the South is the fear that the Republican party may endeavor by Federal legislation to sveep away the barriers which the Southern states have erected against the ignorance and vice of the negro race.

And white men, where the negro is concerned and where the negro is, are always at one.

After all is said and done, it means more to

and white men, where the negro is concerned and where the negro is, are always at one.

After all is said and done, it means more to a man to know that his wife and children are free from insult from vicious public officers, that the suffrage and the body politic are free from the utmost pollution in his own home, than it does to know that the country has won a new diplomatic victory in Asia, or is to build a larger navy or dig a great canal.

To illustrate:

In Issuisiana there are two parties. The Democrats polled nearly nine-tenths of the vote at the last general election. The so-called "Lilly Whites" polled about one-tenth. There is a "black and tan" Republican organization in finitely worse than it does water—which is saying much. The "black and tan" element threw its vote almost solidly for the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate at the last general election, in order to prevent the Republican candidate polling enough votes to enable the party to maintain its legal standing. To the credit of the Democratic candidate is should be said that he never solicited the "black and tan" patronage.

These figures, on their face, would seem to

These figures, on their face, would seem to indicate that there is no hope for Republicanism in Louisiana.

Yet there is not a well-informed man in all Louisiana whe will deny that, if the political lines in this State were drawn on the sall for the Panama Canal, on the foreign policy of the two parties, on internal improvements, on the money question—in other words, on the actual issues of the day, Louisiana would stand more than an even chance to go Republican. In a greater or a less degree this is true in deorgia, in Alabama, in Tennessee, and in certain Congress districts of Mississiphical and in certain Congress districts of Mississiphical and the congress of the Republican party do?

Mississiphical remodent:

The regular Republican party of Louisiana, composed of men who have devoted their time, their money, their personal ambition and their public careers to build up a party to express the actual political convictions of the people on ourrent issues—this party, just comps from a regular campaign, held a regularly constructed convention and chose its delegates to Chicago. The chairman of the delegation was an ex-tovernor of the State, a sugar planter. Another on the list of delegation was an ex-tovernor of the State, a sugar planter. Another on the list of delegates at large was a prominent sugar planter, a national committeeman. A third was viospresident of the New Orleans Board of pract and the sugar planter of the convention of the convention. The head of their delegation was a jew-negro half breed, at presents a federal officeholder. A negro police court lawyer, a half breed also, was given second place. The third position went to a white man, a lawyer of wonderful but erratio brilliance. The fourth position went to a white man, a lawyer of wonderful but erratio brilliance. The fourth position went to a white man, a lawyer of wonderful but erration of the convention of seemed to be his readiness to half the error of the south have to stand together with a reputation for much or story and the error of

world, for the good of the land. Leave the nucleus of the secent waits keepublican party alone. Drop the "ote oatcher neare planks from the hational Republican platform. They may be good politics just now, but they are not the politics of generous patriotism or far-sighted statesmanship. They are akin in policy to those Constitutional amendments designed to perpetuate Republican rule in the South, but which really made and created the "Solid South" for Democracy.

Leave us alone, I say, and in eight years the solid South would be broken and broken for the good of the country and ferever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.

THE NOVIK.

A Russian Experiment With a Vessel of a Special Type. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

lestruction of the Novik ends for the present an experiment in naval war which the Russians were the first to make. The special object for which she was designed was that of counter-destroyer and scout. Her tonnage some 3,000 tons, and her 17,000 horse power engines, enabled her to maintain high apeed and to manœuvre in a sea in which terpede boats and destroyers would be practically nelpless; while her speed placed her beyon neipless: while her speed parent has the pursuit by any cruiser yet affont. It was the intention of the Russian dovernment to construct ten or a dozen such vessels for distant stations and as protectors and escerts for torpede boat and destroyer fiotilias. Not being intended for fighting armored or protected ships, the only defence of the Novik was her steel deck of from three to five continuous for the continuous continuous. centimetres in thickness, which was carried four and a half feet below her flotation line. Other navies, especially the British, have recognized the utility of vessels of this class, and are constructing them: and it seems probable that they will eventually supersed the smaller class of cruisers of slower speed.

The fact that the Novik was sunk by ves-The fact that the Novik was sunk by vessels her inferiors in normal speed but heavier in ar mament combined shows her to have been hadly crippled. In the present condition of the Russian Eastern fleet her loss is not now of much material consequence. The dispersal of the greater part of the Port Arthur squadron, following on its failure to evade or cut its way through the Japanese fleet, may have been due as alleged to a misunderstanding of signals, but it is very doubtful whether it had any chance of reaching a place of refuge as an organized command. The skill of the Japanese manœuvring and the high efficiency of their fire had already foredoomed it.

New Yeng, Aug. 22.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Various writers have expressed the epinion that the name Esopus is of Indian origin, and that its godfather is the word sepuss, supers ar is the word sepus, oppess or serpy, a Dele-wars term for river. Out of this the Dutch are supposed to have made "Sepera," "Sopus,"

interesting enough to find space in your columns!
Sopen is low Dutch for toping, a Saxon toper being
a Friesisch soper. A man who drinks above his
thirst becomes besopen; if accidentally drowned
while in this state, he becomes versopen. Different writers spell is in different ways; grammatical rules are lacking in the low Dutch languages. Freudenthal spells is super (Hannovar); Grimm, essapen (Westphalia); Harold Harbers, soppen (East Fries-land). The cuphony of them all is like the "o" in "Boers," which the low German spells Buers. The modern German has beselfen, which is, however. vulgar form. A drunkard is a saufer in modern

The first settlers about Esopus knew little e Indian nomenciature and a great deal of low Dutch.
They established a trading post where Rondout
(Roundabout) Creek meets the Hudson, and one of their staples, if not the principal one, was the stuff that makes both Indian or Dutchman becopen

if enough of it is indulged in.

Neither would the case stand without a prece dent. Hoarnkill Creek on the Delawars is another spot where the Dutch called a spade by its proper name. As to its present Latinized form, that is name. As to its present latinized form, asset is probably the work of a Scholarius. The Groningen classical Latinized everything within sight, and even Hoboken they spelled with a "c," for the simple reason that the letter "k" is not a Latin herecare not to small of their own names. character; not to speak of their own names.
Wherever we find a Polhemus, Jacobus, Cornetius, Pastorius, Pretorius, Antonidas, Probasco, we may rest assured that their originator belonged

we may rest assured that their originator belonged to the ministry of the Dutch Reformed Church.
Of course, if we can make "Grameroy" out of "Kromme Zee," there ought to be no trouble about making "Ecopus" out of "Sopers;" and the doctors agree that "Sopers" it was in the mouths of the descendants of the Dutch until comparatively recent times.

ASBUBY PARE, Aug. 19.

The Lads Who Earn Their Money. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I want to thank you for publishing my letter on those bold lads who climb the riggings of the Brooklyn Bridge. And I want to tell you about what took place thereusual I heard a shout, and looking up saw the work-ers wheel around and begin to clap their hands. My letter had been seen and read. I blushed, while my bosom swelled with joy, and I realized how sweet is applause. At the same time I was acriously alarmed for the safety of my friends, they having let go their hold. But it really seems as if they were so many files as far as sticking is concerned. Well, I put my hands to my mouth and shouted: "Have you got that half dollar yet?"

and shouted: "Have you got that half dollar yet?"
The answer came in chorus: "No, sir; but we hope to now." And I'm sure I hope they will.

I continued on my way and met John the Sweeper with his broom. Even John gets almost as much as they. I said. Then I met James and William, the carpenters. They get more, I said. And then I met Officer Malone standing by the tower. He gets much more, I said with growing emphasis. Now, I haven't a word to say against John, or James and William, or Officer Malone. They are all good men and true, but they are not heroes. They don't risk their lives overy minute in the day like

good men and true, but they are not heroes. They don't risk their lives every minute in the day like those bold lads aloft. Then why in the name of Justice (with a large J)—?

Sir, allow me to make a prediction. If that half dollar is not forthcoming, when a traveller from Mars takes his stand upon a broken tower of the Bridge to sketch the ruins of the new Wall street skyscraper he will say: "This city deserved to perish, for it was stingy!" A BRIDGE WALKER, NEW YORK, Aug. 19. NEW YORK. AUG. 10.

Cabessed and Cabess.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your editorial on "The Farker Arms" to-day you say that "a parker is a park keeper," and you use the word "oaboased" in speaking of the "arms." When I was a boy on the farm and was sent to the hill lot for the cows, long before I came in sight of them I used to expand my lungs by yelling "Cobess, coboss, pobossi" and the cows would leave-their feed and start for home.

Can it be possible that we owe to heraldry the good old cow call, "coboss," or did the ancestors

good old oow call, "coboas;" or did the ancestors of the Parkers adopt the word "cobosed" in de-scribing the "arma" of the family from having used the word "cohoss" when as park keepers they wen after the cows! The question is of deep historical interest. Every farmer's lad in the land will want to know if "cabossed" was gathered into our lanuage by the primeval "parkers," the ancestors of NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

What Did the Romans Smoke?

From the London Standard. At a depth of nine feet underground, at the old Roman fort of Alise, near Haltern, the surface of which was proved to have remained undisturbe since the Roman occupation, fifty-four fragments of various clay "pipes" were found. Their shape was almost uniform, and they could be divided into three groups, one of which was characterized by ciumsy and very rough workmanship. The othe groups were of much finer make and decorate with figures and Roman characters. From mark all of them, it was evident that they had been used for smoking.

> He Would Displace a Star. From the Dencer Republican

Representative Charles F. Landis of Indiana one evening sought rest at a rurel inn, the proprietor of which was opposed to him politically. While seated on the veranda a star fell and elicited from the landlord's wife the comment, "Another soul has gone to heaven!

"Madarm," asked the statesman, good naturedly,
will a star fall at my death, and indicate that I, too,
have gone to heaven?"
"Mr. Landis," said the woman, haughtly, "to make room for such a big man as you in heaven star must fall."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUI: It was a pleas-ant sight at to-day's concert at Prospect Park when the musicians arose to play at the opening "The Star-Spangled Banner." The audience, with one accord, also arose, and the men, with head uncovered, remained in that position until the end of the piece.

Comments are unnecessary, but one can do a

CASTRO REJECTS OUR DEMAND. Asphalt Company's Property Must Stay in

the Hands of the Receiver. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-Herbert W. Bowen, the United States Minister at Caracas, cabled the State Department to-day that President Castro had refused to grant the demand of the United States for a restoration of the property of the New York and Bermudes Asphalt Company, seized by the Venezuelan Govern-

ment some time ago.

President Castro informed Minister Bowen that the United States Government must await the outcome of the legal pro-ceedings, which will be resumed on Sept. 15, allowing the property to remain in the mean time in the hands of Receiver Garner. Mr. Garner was formerly the manager of the New York and Bermudez company's asphalt properties in Venezuela, but is not now friendly to that concern.

It is probable that the State Department will take no radical action in the matter, contenting itself with securing an agreement with the Venezuelan Government that no asphalt shall be taken from the lakes owned by the New York and Bermudez company until the conclusion of the legal proceedings. It is believed this understanding can be secured.

The General Asphalt Company issued as ong statement to its stockholders yesterday giving its view of what it terms the unlawful and violent seizure of the Bermudez sphalt lake and other Venezuelan property of its subsidiary company, the New York and Bermudez, by the Venezuelan government and of the present controversy over its claims. The statement says that the company has suffered a "series of wrongs; extortions and conspiracies at the hands of the Venezuelan government during the last seven years," and alleges in detail several breaches of faith on the part of Venezuela.

Accompanying the statement is a formal notice to shippers and others that the New York and Bermudez company will hold any persons responsible in damages for the transport or receiving of asphalt from the lake if taken by any other than the company's agents.

leg ler T

Pu

It v

Tha Fi

put smit a loc It nigh a sh befo Well

n t

new me. B

where Are times and busy "8 sham Are for such boy

WE

BOWEN TO STAY IN CARACAS. selan Situation Such That He Gives Up His Vacation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.
CARACAS, Aug. 23.—Herbert W. Bower the United States Minister to Venesuela, has abandoned his proposed trip to the United States. He had made arrange ments to sail to-day.

TO OUT FOREIGN POSTAGE. Mr. Payne's Suggestion Will Come Before the International Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- Great interest is manifested throughout the country in the recent announcement of Postmaster-General Payne that negotiations are now on oot with a view to reducing letter postage between this and foreign countries from to to 2 cents. This is one of the subjects that will come up for consideration at the International Postal Congress to be held in Rome next March. Exchanges already had with Germany and Great Britain indicate that those countries will assent to the

cate that those countries will assent to the proposal.

For such a rate to be effective, the officials say, it must be uniform, and every effort will be made to induce the countries represented in the International Postal Congress to agree.

The proposal for a delivery mail service on the transatiantic liners has also attracted much attention, and letters are being received at the Department urging that nothing be left undens to accomplish that object. The matter has attracted the attention of many individuals as well as firms interested in the export trade. the attention of many individuals as well as firms interested in the export trade.

Parcel post treaties are now under conditional parcel post treaties are now under conditional parcel post of Europe except Gesmany, and one was negotiated with that nation sometime ago. Subsequently, however, the limit of weight of packages as provided for in the convention was reduced from eleven pounds to four pounds six ounces. This reduction was made because the limit of reduction was made because the limit of weight of packages in the domestic mails of this country is four pounds, and American merchants could not compete with German merchants on account of the discrimina-

merchants could not compete with German merchants on account of the discrimination.

In discussing the matter to-day, Acting Postmaster-General Shallenberger said:

"When the United States collects postage on a package mailed at New York to some point in Germany the cost to this Government is far less than the payment made, and Germany, which carries the package to its destination, gets nothing for the service. Reverse the case; suppose that a package was mailed in Berlin for San Francisco, and it is seen that the cost to the German postal service is very small and that the United States carries it more than 3,000 miles for nothing.

"The balance of receipts is, however, fair for the service rendered, and the parcels post certainly increases commerce and broadens the field of trade. It is only when foreign merchants are given the advantage over those of the United States that the matter becomes a menace to the trade of this country."

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS. European Squadron Beturns to Gibraltar From Smyrna.

WASHINGTON, Aug. e22,-The gunboat Bancroft has arrived at Monte Christi, the destroyer Lawrence at Norfolk, the training

Bancroft has arrived at Monte Christi, the destroyer Lawrence at Norfolk, the training squadron, composed of the cruisers Columbia, Minneapolis and Prairie, at Newport; the gunboat Helena at Hong Kong, the hospital ship Solace at Mare Island, and the European squadron, composed of the cruisers Olympia, Cleveland and Baltimore, under command of Rear Admiral Jewell, at Gibraltar.

The cruisers New York and Marblehead, the gunboat Bennington and the collier Nero have sailed from Port Angeles for San Francisco; the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, composed of the battleships Alabama, Kearsarge (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Illinois, Maine, Iowa and Missouri and the collier Leonidas, from Horta for Menemsha Bight; the despatch boat Dolphin, with Secretary of the Navy Morton and party on board, from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York; the gunboat Newport from San Juan for Colon, the monitor Wyoming from Bremerton for Astoria, the gunboat General Alawa from Woosung for Chefoo, the tug Standish from Annapolis for the mouth of the Potomac, and the gunboat Yankton from Norfolk for Newport.

SIXTY CHINESE BORN HERE. They Were Among 297 Permitted to

Come Back to America. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-Commissioner General Sargent of the Immigration Bureau made public to-day a statement showing the number of Chinese seeking admission to and the privilege of transit through the United States during the five weeks ended July 3. Two hundred and ninoty-seven Chinamen were admitted and 234 were deported on evidence that they were here in violation of the Exclusion act.

Of the Chinese admitted, sixty were native born, ninety-six were returning laborers and three were the wives of merchants. Nearly 500 cases involving the right of Chinese to remain in this country are under General Sargent of the Immigration Bureau e to remain in this country are under

By Troiley From New York to Portland. Prom the Kennebec Journal. tinuous trolley ride from Portland to New York is now only interrupted by a stretch of fine-teen miles from Kennebunk to York Beach, and these points will be connected next summer. On Aug. 5 the Atlantic Shore Line Railway opened its line from Biddeford to Kennebunk, a piece twelve miles, long. Pertland is now connected by electric rail-ways to Kennebunk and Boston to York Beach.